

WILL BENEFIT SOUTHERN TRADE.

Visit of Pan-Americans So
Regarded by Business
Men Here.

BRING KINDLY GREETING.

Represent Mexico, South and
Central American
Republics.

New York and vicinity has been visited
during the past week by a party of busi-
ness men from Mexico and South and Cen-
tral America, who are making a tour of the
industrial centers of the United States.

They came here as delegates to the meet-
ing of the International Advisory Board
of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum,
which was held in Philadelphia, June 1 to
5. The meeting was attended by two hun-
dred and fifty members of boards of trade,
chambers of commerce and other com-
mercial organizations throughout the United
States, and by about fifty delegates from
the South-American republics.

At these meetings addresses were made
and papers read by the foreign delegates
upon the resources, products and trade of
their countries. The trade relations be-
tween the United States and the Spanish-
American republics were freely discussed,
and the debate that followed brought out
many suggestions of value regarding the
trade relations between the American coun-
tries.

Visitors Are Pleased.

During the few days the delegates have
been here they have carefully inspected the big industries
of New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey.
They have been dining and wine-d every-
where, and carry away with them nothing
but pleasant memories of the metropolis.
One and all, they say that the Latin-amer-
ican people are industrious, hard-working,
enterprising, with the United States, but
that our tariff legislation prevents them
from doing so. They further say that
every dollar that is spent by the United
States in purchasing raw material from
South and Central America will be ex-
changed for finished products of the
United States. The delegates are under the
impression that the Commercial Museum,
the idea being to show them the manufacturing
industries of the United States, with the
object of extending our trade with the
countries they represent. The delegates are
business men, merchants of high standing
in their various cities. They are men of
rare intelligence, and the majority of them
speak English with as much fluency as they
their native tongue. Fully alive to the
needs of their countries, they have been
keen observers of everything, and will make
extensive reports to their chambers of
commerce when they return home. Their
visit is regarded by business men who have
studied the foreign trade as probably the
most significant commercial event that has
ever occurred.

Men of High Standing.

Many of the delegates are men who have
been closely identified with South Ameri-
can history and are regarded with high
favor by their respective Governments.

Senor Carlos Liz-Klett, of the Argen-
tine Republic, is a well-known South
American journalist who is connected with
several big business houses in Buenos
Aires. He has been informed men of
his country concerning the products of the
La Plata States; is a specialist in wool-
len goods, and has written many impor-
tant books on those subjects. In an interview,
shortly after his arrival, Senor Liz-Klett
said it was the great desire of his country
to extend the trade relations with the
United States, especially as regarding rail-
road extensions. Speaking of the com-
mercial congress he said:

"The possibilities are great. In the first
place, it will be the means of setting forth
in an intelligent way, what are the ad-
vantages of the United States for export
trade of American capital. It will
also show to the American people what
we excel in the way of natural prod-
ucts, which are largely consumed here,
for instance, woods, hides, wool, tallow
and leather. On the other hand, it will en-
able our people to perfect closer friend-
ships with the United States, which will be
beneficial to both Governments."

Senor Liz-Klett is a reader speaker, and
appreciated his position when he attacked the
high protective policy of the Republican
party.

Two Noted Brazilians.

Capitao Jose Cordeiro de Góes, of
Brazil, is a professor in the Brazilian
School of Naval Mechanics and is a dele-
gate from the Ministry of the Brazilian
Navy, and also by authority of the Presi-
dent of Brazil. He came here as a special
commissioner from the Brazilian Govern-
ment. He is to study our products in
order to see what use he can make of
them by his country. He has called brief
reports every day since his arrival in the
United States.

Fernando Mendes de Almeida, of Brazil,
is editor-in-chief of the Journal de Brazil,
the most extensive circulating paper of Rio
de Janeiro. He has published several
books, and is a highly respected man by
his countrymen. He is an ex-soldier, having
seen considerable active service, and is at
the present time in the Brazilian Army.
During the naval revolution in 1893 he
commanded the National Guard forces of
Rio, he remained in the service until the
end of the rebellion, when he received the
official thanks of his Government for his
valuable services he had rendered.

This Man an Educator.

Manoel Fernandez, of Costa Rica, was for
five years Minister of Finance in his native
country, at a time when the external debt
was settled. He also directed the carry-
ing out of the contract for the construction
of the Atlantic coast of a railroad which
is now aiding the development of a
great tract of territory, and placing in
communication with each other and the world
at large the four principal cities of the
country.

Manoel Fernandez also reorganized the
entire public school system of
Costa Rica, applying principles and meth-
ods of modern education, and gave shape to
his country, as well as to his devotion and efforts
to make the schools a popular as well as a
national institution. He is the great teacher
of Costa Rica, and has made the develop-
ment of a system of public instruction.
Public sentiment in favor of the schools
has grown steadily, and the impetus given
by Mr. Fernandez, has now the national
budget assigned for the purpose of
education nearly 10 per cent of the pub-
lic revenue. He is now the Minister of
Education, and has been in office for
thirteen years ago. He is president of the
College of Lawyers.

Several other members of the party have
also occupied high official positions, and
are here as special representatives of their
Governments. The delegates leave here
tomorrow evening for Fall River, Mass.,
where they will be visiting the New England cities
as far west as Kansas City.

Plenty of Time.

Journalist preparing to go out with his
wife—Are you ready now?

Wife—One moment—only my gloves to
put on.

Journalist—Your gloves, eh? Then I'll
sit down and write the leading article for
to-morrow.—TIT-BITS.

She Was Better Off.

She angrily—What do I get by cooking
for you? Nothing.

He—Your husband is so fortunate, I al-
ways get indigestion.—TIT-BITS.

CARTER HAS THE NEARLY WRECKED IN INDIAN OCEAN.

Afraid to Face the Africans
Even to Reclaim His
Property.

DAUGHTER NEARLY KILLED.

Edith Carter's Wild Ride Through
the Hill Country Pursued
by Bushmen.

John William Carter, an English archi-
tect, who has extensive holdings in Mas-
hona, an English colony in Rhodesia,
South Africa, is in New York, and he hesi-
tates to return to Rhodesia and claim his
own. His eldest daughter, Edith Ellen Car-
ter, who is still on the warpath, as the frag-
mentary cable reports of murder and pil-
lage that occasionally reach New York at-
test.

Mr. Carter, who is staying at the Stevens
House, has purchased more than one hun-
dred tons of windmill pumps, mining and
building machinery and other goods, which
he intends to ship to Mashona, and as an
incentive. The prospect of being cut out
to pieces by the Mashona men is not a pleas-
ant one, however, and he has waited on,
hoping that peace would be declared. He
said yesterday that, war or no war, he
would start in a week's time. His pur-
chases will then be on the ocean.

"You can hardly realize the atrocities
that have been committed in the interior
of Mashona," said Mr. Carter. "There
are 150,000 negroes there and they out-
number the whites fifty to one. They will
stop at nothing, and the slaughter of the
whites has been going on for a year—ever
since the 18th of June, 1886. There will be
no whites left if the natives are not re-
strained."

There is no doubt in my mind that the
Bosch have furnished arms and ammuni-
tion to the natives of Mashona. In fact,
we have the very best reason for thinking
that certain of the Field Cornets, as the
district governors in the Transvaal are
called, have taken active measures to arm
the natives of our colony so that they may
make an effective war of extermination.
The fact of the matter is, that the natives
of Mashona have disappeared in the last
year, and there is hardly a doubt that every
one of them has been murdered. It is sick-
ening, and I do not see that there is any
likelihood of their being restored to the
land in the future."

"You can have no idea of the state of
constant fear in which the white settlers
of Mashona are obliged to live. Legas
or earthworks, and the natives have been
driven from the villages, and even around the smaller ones,
but in spite of every precaution and au-
thorities, the natives have been steadily
slaughtered."

"The heartless cruelty and implacable
hatred of these natives are borne home to
me because I nearly lost my only child,
Edith, at their hands, and barely es-
caped being murdered myself. I was in
Mashona in Salisbury, 200 miles
from the coast, when the uprising began
last June. It is in Salisbury that my
property is situated. To reach it I had
to cross the river, and I was obliged to make
a journey by wagon to Salisbury, as there
were no railroads. When the uprising began
I had been in the country two years, and
my daughter Edith and my eldest son,
William, had been permitted to join me
in the country. Edith, on her visit to
Mashona, had contracted a malarial fever,
and she was very ill. I had a small settle-
ment some twenty miles from Salisbury,
where I had a line of land, and I had
obtained all the line necessary in my
building operations."

"On Edith's return to Salisbury, as she
did not improve, I decided to send her
home to British Columbia, where my wife
and the other children lived. The ride-
rider, a cattle disease, had broken out
in Mashona, and had destroyed at least
ninety per cent of our cattle. We de-
cided to send her home, and I had her
almost entirely for transportation, as they
do generally throughout Africa. To start
Edith on her journey, I had to send her
down on a donkey, and her baggage, which
was worth a high price, was sent by
wagon. My daughter was accompanied by
Mr. George Lamb, who was in charge of
the expedition. B. Balch and George Dic-
kinson. There were also four black ser-
vants, and a wagon, which was loaded
with some provisions, started on June 10,
two days before the uprising. For Chil-
more, who was in Salisbury, where Edith
lived, to take the narrow gauge railway
to Beira."

"You can imagine my feelings when I
heard that the negroes had over-
run the country. The situation in
Salisbury was hazardous in the extreme,
for four hundred of our men had gone
to the relief of Bulawayo, five hundred miles
to the northwest, to fight the Matabele.
Therefore we were almost defenceless.
Mr. Lamb and I decided to leave Salisbury
after my daughter. I went with
Mr. Lamb's brother to our administrator or
chief magistrate, who telegraphed to Mr.
Pretorius, at Headlands, eighty miles from
our place, to send out negro boys to warn
to persons and Lamb to take the wagon
from Salisbury to overtake them, if possible.
"The boys sent out from Headlands we
found afterward were intercepted and cut
to pieces. Mr. Lamb and I were the only
ones to reach the party alive. He found them
six miles beyond Marandellas Inn, thirty-five
miles from Salisbury. We found them in
the morning, and they were in a very bad
state. We left our place, and he had hard work
to persuade them to return, for they could
hardly believe the story he told."

"We were still debating the matter
when they saw a party of sixty natives
approaching them. When the negroes
saw us, they fired, and we were forced to
run. Mr. Lamb called out to them to stop,
when they immediately opened fire on our wagon.
Their aim was bad, and here I want to
say that the poor aim of the natives on
party owed their lives on half a dozen oc-
casions on their way back to Salisbury."
Mr. Lamb and the other men around the
wagon returned the fire, killing a native
with every shot, and the rest fled. They
reached Marandellas safely, where they
found the wagon, and the natives who
there tried to persuade them to remain,
but Edith urged that they push on to Salis-
bury with all speed. When ten miles from
Marandellas they overtook the Count de
Pannu, a French nobleman, who came out
to Mashona with the first settlers and
he almost his entire fortune. He was
with him an Irish girl in male attire, whom
he subsequently married. The Count, when
he was bound for Salisbury with a
load of four drawn by twelve donkeys, and
he had with him four white men and five
negro boys. One party drove the combine
with a load for greater safety.

"Before they reached the next inn, kept
by a couple of Englishmen named Graham
and White, they were attacked by 200
natives, but managed to drive them off.
The natives, however, dogged the two wagons
persistently, and the Count's wagon was
eventually driven from the road with two
bags of flour on his head, and a huge Lamb sent
a bullet through his brain."

"One mile further on our party found
thick bodies of Mr. Lamb and his wife,
and their two children horribly mutilated.
They had evidently been surprised while on their
way from their farm to Salisbury. Our
party covered the bodies over with brush-
wood and they were afterward buried.
Wagon marks were seen leading from the
direction of Meyer's farm, but the wagon
had evidently been stolen by the natives."
"Finally soldiers arrived, and Edith was
sent to Chilmore in charge of a file of
troops. She is now safely at home in
British Columbia."

NEARLY WRECKED IN INDIAN OCEAN.

Fierce Hurricane Swept the
Square Rigzer County
of Peebles.

ALMOST TURNED TURTLE.

Rails Smashed, Cabin and Galley
Flooded and Live
Stock Lost.

The British iron ship County of Peebles,
the first four-masted square rigger ever
built, is lying at a Brooklyn pier, discharg-
ing a valuable mixed cargo, including rat-
tan and speices. The voyage just finished
came very near being her last, for in the
Indian Ocean she met a hurricane that sent
her on her beam ends, and by the barest
shave she escaped turning and going to the
bottom with all on board.

The County of Peebles, built in Glasgow
in 1875, differs somewhat from the square
riggers of to-day. There are covered abey-
ways, for example, between the after cabin
and the bulwarks.

It was on January 30 that the ship sailed
out of Singapore under a light breeze, with
every stitch of canvas set. Baffling head
winds kept her backing and filling for ten
days before she made the passage of the
straits to the Java Head.

She was 750 miles east of Mauritius, in
the Indian Ocean, at 3 a. m. of March 10,
when the storm struck her. It came from
the southeast, and all hands were sum-
moned to take in sail.

All the light sails were furled and steam
fashed, and in less than half an hour the
ship was scudding before the storm under
short canvas. At 7 p. m. the main lower
topsail was carried away.

A new sail was bent on, but two hours
later it split to ribbons, and the remain-
ing upper topsails were tumbled and at 10
o'clock Captain Galloway decided to heave
to.

It was a hazardous course, for the waves
were rolling over the bulwarks and break-
ing with sledge hammer blows on the poop.
The captain gave the order to take in the
helm under the united force of four
hardy seamen. In spite of the tremendous
strain, the old ship obeyed, and heeling over
until the lee rail was under, she came about
and poked her nose into the wind's eye.
The ship was then under her lower tops-
ails, and the crew stayed and main and
mizen spencers.

Under this canvas the ship held her po-
sition, but the waves rolled in almost con-
tinuous succession over her forecastle, and
reared the full length of the ship. "To at-
tempt to walk along the deck was to court
almost instant destruction, and the main
bulk of the ship was buried at one moment,
and the next, trembling like a leaf, the
vessel would rise and the water spurt in
chambers from her scuppers."

Apprentice John Knowles was in the
passage leading to the captain's cabin when
the ship faced the blast, and he found a
chance to crawl into a sail locker. There
he found three of the crew, and they stayed
there for half an hour, waiting for the
waves, rushing through the pas-
sages, flooded the cabin and the entire after
part of the ship. Another wave, an hour
had crawled into the forepeak. The cook
and Apprentice Krueger, who had been sent
to find the flag, came, had to cling to
the bulwarks, and the waves threatened mo-
mentarily to engulf the ship.

At 11 p. m. the County of Peebles was
struck by a tremendous blow on the nose,
and she was completely buried under the
water. The waves, rushing through the pas-
sages, flooded the cabin and the entire after
part of the ship. Another wave, an hour
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and Apprentice Krueger, who had been sent
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Edith on her journey, I had to send her
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more, who was in Salisbury, where Edith
lived, to take the narrow gauge railway
to Beira."

THEY'RE AFTER THE RICH.

Medical League Taking Steps to Prevent
Wealthy Men and Women from
Getting Free Treatment.

"Dispensaries and Their Abuses" was the
subject of discussion and action at a meet-
ing of the Medical League of the New York
Academy of Medicine Friday evening.
"The subject," said the chairman of the
committee, "is to protest against the abuses
of medical charity at public or private in-
stitutions by those who are able to pay for
treatment."

The committee reported that the co-opera-
tion of physicians and surgeons of the
highest standing had been assured, and the
New York Charity Organization would fa-
vor the movement to stop the abuses com-
plained of by the society. Arrangements
have been perfected to establish one or
more leagues in each borough of Greater
New York.

In response to 1,500 postal cards sent out
to test sentiment more than 500 replies
have been received from doctors, and every
one is favorable to the formation of leagues.
Said a member of the committee: "We
expect to succeed in spite of the veto
of our bill by the Governor and stop the
practice of rich men and women, living in
brown stone fronts—yes, and members
of the Board of Aldermen—getting free
grants at hospitals at the expense of the
poor, who are entitled to free medicine and
treatment."

REID HAS AN EQUERRY.

The Queen Herself Makes the Appointment.
Hay Gives a Dinner to the
American Envoy.

London, June 12.—Ambassador Hay
gave a dinner last evening to Whitehall
Reid, the special ambassador of the United
States to the diamond jubilee festivities.
Most of the guests were Americans, the
company including Andrew Carnegie and
Chauncey M. Depue.

Mr. Reid's splendid quarters at Lonsdale
House are already the scene of social ac-
tivity, and the special embassy promises
to be one of the features of the jubilee.
The British Government is much pleased
that the United States is to be so hand-
somely represented.

Sir William Colville, the Queen's master
of ceremonies, called on Mr. Reid yester-
day, as did also Lord Wolsey, the Com-
mander-in-Chief, and other prominent men.
The Queen has appointed Colonel Henry
Holliday her special equerry to Mr. Reid
during his stay here as special ambassador.

FOREMEN MUST BE GENTLE.

Plasterers' Society Deter-
mined to Have Gentle-
manly Overseers.

NO SWEARING AT MEN.

A New Rule Which Employers
Will All Be Required
to Observe.

The Journeymen plasterers of New York
will begin to-morrow the enforcement of a
new rule of their union which a number of
walking delegates declared to be more rad-
ical than anything of the kind ever before
attempted in this city.

The rule, if they can carry it out, will
make the journeymen the "bosses" of the
foremen in any building where the rule is
in operation, instead of the foreman being
the "boss" of the journeymen, as he is
usually regarded. That is to say, they can
"fire" the foreman by applying to the
union if he does not act as the journeymen
think a foreman should act, and the con-
tractor must get a new foreman who will
answer all the requirements provided by
the union.

The new rule was decided upon at a full
meeting of the Plain and Ornamental Oper-
ative Plasterers' Society. It provides, first,
that contractors must nominate the fore-
men they wish to be put on a job, and
these foremen must appear before an ex-
amining board of the union, which meets
every Thursday evening.

A foreman to pass this board must show
that he never was in the habit of swear-
ing at the men; that he is not given to
overworking them; that he has always con-
ducted himself like a gentleman, and that
he graduated as a full-fledged journeyman
plasterer before he aspired to be a fore-
man. It is fortunate enough that the fore-
men who wish to be put on a job, and
these foremen must appear before an ex-
amining board of the union, which meets
every Thursday evening.

When he is elected, however, the ordeal
is not finished. The contractor must agree
to employ him for a year at the minimum
scale of \$1.50 per eight hours' work before
he can take charge of a job.

It was learned yesterday that the union
has even provided an application blank
which must be filled out by each employer
when nominating a foreman. The applica-
tion blank reads as follows:

"I, hereby apply for the
foreman of my building, and I agree to
adhere to all the rules of the
Plain and Ornamental Operative Plas-
terers' Society."

Employer's Name _____
Address _____
Permit granted _____

This permit is renewable for any violation
of the rules governing foremen of the P.
O. O. P. S.

A member of the plasterers' union was
asked yesterday why it was necessary to
form such a rule, and if he thought it
could be enforced.

"The reason the rule was formed," he
said, "was that journeymen often feel
that they are being treated like slaves. They
are not paid for their work, and they are
not given the same respect as the foremen.
I believe the rule will be enforced."

PLASTERERS' MAY STRIKE.

New Rule of the Journeymen's Union May
Cause It.

The plasterers belonging to the Plain and
Ornamental Plasterers' Society threaten a
series of strikes, to take place to-morrow,
against employers who refuse to observe a
new rule of the union. This rule is that all
foremen must be elected by the union from
a list of candidates submitted by the em-
ployers.

Several of the contractors have already
refused to be bound by such an arrange-
ment, though some of the employers who
want to hire foremen for which they pay
contracts insisted in a hurry have "nominat-
ed" foremen.

The reason given for the rule by the
union is that the men have been the vic-
tims of foremen who were not mechanics
themselves, but simply slave drivers.

HE SIGNED BAD CHECKS.

Saloon Keeper, Heitzner Says He Was Duped
Into Drawing Them—He Signed
Thirty-seven in All.

Max Heitzner, saloon keeper at No. 105
West street, and Joseph Goodman, saloon
promoter, of No. 141 Second avenue, are in
trouble about a dozen worthless checks that
were signed by the former and indorsed
and circulated by the latter.

Simon I. Kopleman, of No. 236 Broome
street, cashed two of these checks for
Goodman. The first was for \$100, and the
second for \$50. He has brought suit for
the recovery of his money, the bank on
which they are drawn having returned them
as worthless. Saturday Goodman was
served with a summons to appear in the
Fourth District Court on June 18.

Roedel on June 18. Heitzner is a co-de-
fendant with him in the suit.

Another of the checks is held by S. Flieg-
er, the janitor at No. 170 Ludlow street.
It is for \$15 only, and Fliegler has no need,
but both of Goodman's eyes are blacked,
and the work is said to have been done by
Fliegler, in place of an action at law.

Goodman has served the Scharfman brew-
ery, of Brooklyn, as agent, and in that
capacity has been instrumental in starting
a number of East Siders. Max Heitzner
among them, in the saloon business. Heitz-
ner, he says, was a bartender for him at
one time, and he was always only too
glad, for old acquaintance sake, and also
because of money, that he would accom-
modate him by cashing his checks. He
declares he cannot pay the money for these
checks again, having already paid Heitzner
for them, and that Heitzner will have to
stand up and take his punishment.

Heitzner tells an entirely different story,
alleging that Goodman did not cash the
checks for him, but worried them out of
him by various false representations. "He
worried them out of me," Heitzner
claimed, giving him a cent in return on
various pretexts. "I all," says Heitzner,
"he got thirty-seven checks from me, ag-
gregating about \$1,500. He asked me in
every case to date the checks, and he gave
as much as a week, at first giving me \$100
for a \$200 or \$250 check, and then \$25, \$30
or so for checks for smaller sums, and
eventually not giving me a cent, declaring
that he would make the balance good be-
fore the checks could be presented. No-
bodies would take a check he treated, and he
would be greatly accommodated."

REED BABY CARRIAGES, 5.85

REED COUCH,
OAK FRAME,
4.98

CHARGE
ACCOUNTS
OPENED.

SIXTH AVENUE
COR. 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ICE CREAM
FREEZER,
1.34

MORRIS CHAIRS, Etc.

Read Morris Chairs, finely shel-
laced and very delicately tinted
throughout. Make very expensive
looking pieces, highly ornamental, as
well as being a clean, cool, com-
fortable Summer institutions. Can be
decorated and added to in an uphois-
tery way, so as to be an indoor
piece whenever the cooler
days so requires it.

MORRIS CHAIRS, detachable cushions . . . 6.50

OAK DRESSING TABLES, with glass . . . 5.45

CEDAR CHESTS, large size . . . 6.15

BOX COUCHES . . . 7.45

OAK CHIFFONIER . . . 3.95

DOUBLE OAK WARDROBE . . . 6.85

CRYSTAL CHINA CLOSET, MIRROR TOP . . . 7.85

MEXICAN GRASS
HAMMOCKS FROM .39

TWO HOLE GAS
STOVES79

TABLING FREE WITH ALL
GAS STOVES.

LEMONADE SETS. . .98

LAWN MOWERS. . .1.89

RUPTURE

IS CURED WITHOUT PAIN
OR NEGLECT OF BUSINESS.

It Is No Joke

Oh, My Poor Back!

Do You Suffer?

Do You Fear Strangulation?

THROW AWAY YOUR TRUSS

If you wear one like this, an instrument of tor-
ture. Why do you do it? When by sending for
or calling on our office you